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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT: FY 2015 OCTOBER 1, 2014 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 THE CEADIR PROJECT

Contract No.: AID-OAA-I-12-00038
Task Order: AID-OAA-TO-14-00007

Revised December 4, 2015

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Abt Associates Inc.

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Prepared for the CEADIR project by Crown Agents – USA, Washington, D.C., with Abt Associates.

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ACRONYMS

AD	Adaptation
CCN	Cooperating Country National
CD	Capacity Development
CE	Clean Energy
CEADIR	Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience
CO	Contracting Officer
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contract Officer Representative
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DS	Department of State
E3	Bureau of Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
ECAM	El Salvador, Central America, and Mexico Mission
EP	Offices of Economic Policy
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FIs	Financial Institutions
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
MAC	Market Abatement Cost Curve
MRVs	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IP	Implementing Partner
IT	Information Technology
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
LOE	Level of Effort
LOP	Life of Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PD	Project Director
PMP	Performance Management Plan
Q	Quarter
RFP	Request for Proposal
SL	Sustainable Landscapes

SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
SOW	Scope of Work
TA	Technical Assistance
TCN	Third Country National
TO	Task Order
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VTC	Video Teleconference

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Performance Report is for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience (CEADIR) Project. It covers the Fourth Quarter (Q4) time period from July 1, 2015 through September 30, 2015 of USAID Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, as well as the summary of activities from FY 2015 for Q1- Q4.

I.1 CEADIR PROJECT OVERVIEW

CEADIR helps USAID, partner governments, private sector, and civil society make the financial and economic case for investing in climate change mitigation and adaptation. It provides technical assistance and capacity development for assessments, economic analysis, planning, and mobilization of financing for Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS). It spans all three GCC pillars -- clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation. This global project is supported by GCC funds and mission buy-ins. It has a ceiling of \$19.3 million. The project began on May 19, 2014. New buy-ins can be accepted through September 29, 2017 and the period of performance extends to September 29, 2020. The project is co-managed by the GCC and EP offices. The Crown Agents USA CEADIR Consortium includes the following partners:

- Crown Agents USA (Prime);
- Abt Associates;
- Bloomberg New Energy Finance;
- Connexus (Formerly AZMJ);
- Enclude Solutions, Ltd.;
- Engility/International Resources Group;
- Stockholm Environment Institute; and
- University of Michigan/ William Davidson Institute.

The USAID CEADIR Contract Officer Representative (COR) and Economic Modeling and Policy Activity Manager is Dr. Eric Hyman (E3/EP) with Dr. Yoon Lee (E3/EP) as the COR-Alternate. During the reporting period, the CEADIR project had four Contracting Officers: Robert Johnson, Ryland Marbray, Albert Rexhepi and Arthur Mujacher in that order. Other USAID CEADIR Activity Managers include Zephyr Taylor (E3/GCC) as the Activity Manager for Clean Energy Finance, Matthew Ogonowski (E3/GCC) as the Activity Manager for LEDS Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes, and Jonathan Cook (E3/GCC) is the Activity Manager for Adaptation. The CEADIR management team is led by Dr. Robert Voetsch (Project Manager, Crown Agents USA) with Dr. Marcia Trump (Chief of Party/COP, Abt Associates), and Pablo Torres (Operations/Grants Manager, Crown Agents USA).

I.2 SUMMARY OF FY 2015 PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PLANS

During FY 2015, CEADIR provided technical and capacity development support to seven countries and initiated global activities across all three pillars. The specific country/regional and global activities carried out during the year include developing Scopes of Work (SOW), budgets and in some cases initiating technical assistance for the following sub-task order level activities:

Country Activities

1. ECAM CE financing desktop study and scoping trip (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras);
2. Jamaica SL, CE, and AD for LEDS modeling, planning for energy, transport, waste management, and financial sectors, M&E for energy and climate change, and government capacity support;
3. Colombia scoping of SL, CE, and AD activities;
4. Mexico assessment to support PAD development on energy efficiency, financing, and carbon markets;
5. Peru green bonds market assessment for climate-friendly infrastructure; and
6. Mozambique training on “Economics and Planning for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.”

Mission buy-ins received amount to \$62,700 from Mexico, \$1.5 million from Jamaica, and \$2,643,440 from ECAM.

Global Support Activities

- USAID/Mozambique Economics and Planning for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Africa Courses
- Climate Change Finance Assessment
- Climate Change Finance Toolkit/Application
- Mangrove Economic and Policy Evaluation
- Infrastructure and Sustainable Landscape Assessment
- Adaptation Activity Planning
- Sustainable Landscape Activity Planning
- CEADIR Series Webinars
- CEADIR Portal Development

CEADIR began a monthly seminar/webinar series on climate change financing and policy. CEADIR produced draft SOWs for central activities requested by USAID:

1. Assessment of public and private financing instruments for GCC;
2. Toolkit/app for private sector climate finance mobilization;
3. Cost-benefit analysis of mangrove management in two countries;

4. Analysis of carbon emissions and economic effects of road and dam development.

CEADIR also produced required administrative and project management documents for USAID. CEADIR has received approval from our USAID COR (Dr. Yoon Lee, then Dr. Eric Hyman) on

- Revised CEADIR Year 1 Annual Work Plan;
- CEADIR Year 2 Annual Work Plan;
- Updated Performance Management Plan (PMP);
- Quarterly Financial and Performance Reports;
- CEADIR Briefers; and
- CEADIR Project Profile.

The full suite of FY 2015 Q1-Q4 activities, deliverables, and their submission dates are shown in Table I.

Table I: FY 2015 CEADIR Activities and Deliverables Summary

Activity Area	Description	Deliverables	Dates
Country and Regional			
Mozambique Trainings on Economic Analysis and Planning of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	CEADIR collaborated with USAID/EP and USAID/GCC staff in providing two separate training courses at USAID/Mozambique. The first was on economic analysis and planning for climate change mitigation. The second focused on economic analysis and planning for climate change adaptation.	CEADIR Mozambique Economic Analysis and Planning of Global Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Trainings	October 20 – 31, 2014 in Mozambique
		Evaluation report	Q2 FY 2015
ECAM Clean Energy Finance and LEDS Support	CEADIR completed a desktop study for USAID/ECAM on the current state of clean energy lending and investment and the capacity of local financial institutions to scale up in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. CEADIR subsequently conducted a scoping mission that interviewed lending officers, developers, and government officials to develop recommendations on how USAID could most effectively mobilize financing in CE without duplicating other efforts.	Desktop study “Critical Issues for Clean Energy Financing and LEDS Support to Central America” report	Q2 FY 2015
		USAID Scoping Mission Debrief	Q4 FY 2015
		Scope of work for Phase II	Q4 FY 2015

Jamaica Technical Assistance	In FY 2015, USAID/Jamaica provided a \$1.5 million buy-in on: 1: LEDS modeling capacity building 2: Development of energy, transport, waste and finance sector actions plans 3: Monitoring and evaluation of energy sector and national climate change performance 4: Capacity development of selected climate change ministries CEADIR submitted revised SOW and budgets and launched the support in July 2015.	Scope of work Budget	Q3 FY 2015 Approved Q3 FY 2015
Colombia Scoping Mission	CEADIR prepared an SOW and budget for assisting USAID/Colombia on clean energy, sustainable landscape and adaptation activities. A scoping mission was conducted in May 2015 and recommended options for assisting the country.	SOW and Budget Scoping Mission Report	Q3 FY 2015 Q3 FY 2015
Mexico Energy Assessment	USAID/Mexico requested a CEADIR assessment of energy efficiency, financing, and carbon market mechanisms, to identify promising activities that USAID could consider supporting in FY 2016-2021. USAID and CEADIR consulted key stakeholders during a TDY that took place between June 15 and 26, 2015 (local consultants' work extended beyond these dates.).	Scope of Work and Budget Mexico Energy Assessment TDY Draft report "Mexico Energy Efficiency Assessment for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation" Summary memo of assessment report findings and recommendations.	Q3 FY 2015 TDY June 15-26, 2015 (local consultants' work extended beyond these dates) Q4 FY 2015 Q4 FY 2015

Peru – Using Bonds and Other Financial Instruments to Develop Climate Friendly Infrastructure	USAID/Peru requested CEADIR support for a comprehensive review, market assessment, and initial recommended structure for the use of climate bonds for supporting the expansion of climate friendly infrastructure, including clean energy, sustainable landscape, and adaptation investments. CEADIR conducted a market assessment from September 27-October 2, 2015 and submitted briefing notes.	Scope of Work CEADIR Assistance to Use Bonds and Other Financial Instruments to Develop Climate Friendly Infrastructure in Peru; Market Assessment	Q4 FY 2015
		Briefing Notes on Peru Green Bond and Other Financial Instruments in Peru	Q4 FY 2015
		Peru Green Bond and Climate Friendly Financial Infrastructure Market Assessment trip	September 27 – October 2, 2015
Global Activities			
Climate Finance Strategic Assessment	USAID requested an assessment of approaches to develop sustainable financial instruments from the private and public sector related to climate finance that could generate impact at scale in developing countries.	CEADIR Opportunities for Strategic Climate Finance Intervention: <i>Draft Scope of Work</i>	Q4 FY 2015
Climate Finance Toolkit Web Application	CEADIR submitted a draft SOW for the Climate Finance Toolkit.	Climate Finance Mobilization: An Interactive App for Expanding Private and Public Investment in Climate Change: <i>Draft Scope of Work</i>	Q3 FY 2015
		Smart-Climate Asset Lending E-Tool– a Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation Investment Web Application: <i>Draft Scope of Work</i>	Q4 FY 2015
Mangrove Economic and Policy Valuation Assessment	CEADIR submitted an SOW on cost-benefit analysis of sustainable use or restoration of mangroves in two countries	Scope of Work	Q4 FY 2015

Infrastructure	CEADIR prepared a draft SOW on analyzing GHG and economic effects of road development in a South American region and dam development in a Southeast Asian region.	Draft SOW	Q4 FY 2015
Project Management Activities			
CEADIR Year I Work Plan	In consultation with USAID, the team submitted and received approval from the USAID COR for the CEADIR Year I Annual Work Plan.	Revised CEADIR Year I Annual Work Plan	Q2 FY 2015
CEADIR Year II Work Plan	In consultation with USAID, the team submitted the CEADIR Year II Annual Work Plan.	CEADIR Year II Annual Work Plan	Q4 FY 2015
Revised CEADIR PMP	CEADIR revised and received approval for an updated PMP that reflected the USAID GCC Standard Indicator Handbook changes for FY 2015.	Revised CEADIR Performance Management Plan	Q4 FY 2015
CEADIR Project Profile	The CEADIR original two-pager profile was revised.	Revised CEADIR Project Profile	Q2 FY 2015
CEADIR Google Portal	CEADIR launched a Google-based project portal for archiving, tracking, and reporting for USAID and internal management. The portal includes a workflow for LOE and travel requests.	CEADIR Google Portal	LOE and travel workflows operational during FY 2015. Improvements made throughout the course of the year. Portal review Q4 FY 2015 with subsequent improvements
CEADIR Webinar Series	The CEADIR monthly webinar discussion series, Navigating the Climate Economy, launched February 10, 2015. In FY 2015, seven monthly blended events were held. See Section 3.3.7 for more details.	Webinars	February 10 March 10 April 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 September 9

2. CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

2.1 OVERVIEW

The CEADIR contract administration support to USAID continued in FY 2015 through revising, submitting and/or gaining approval for a variety of contract documents, notably the revised CEADIR Year I Work Plan, the CEADIR Year II Work Plan, updated Performance Management Plan (PMP), CEADIR Briefers, CEADIR Project Profile, and CEADIR FY 2015 Quarterly Financial and Performance Reports.

During the reporting period, the project had four Contracting Officers - Robert Johnson, Ryland Marbray, Albert Rexhepi and Arthur Muchajer.

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

On June 5, 2015, Dr. Eric Hyman was designated as the Contracting Officer Representative (COR) with Dr. Yoon Lee as the alternate COR.

2.2.1 CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS

There was one contract modification during the reporting period. The date and scope of this modification appear in Table 1 Table 2.

Table 2: FY 2015 CEADIR Contract Modification

Modification No.	Scope	Date Executed
1	Increase incremental funding authorization by \$6,898,160 to \$9,498,160	14 July 2015
	Include full funding of \$62,720 for the USAID/Mexico buy-in sub-task order.	
	Include full funding of \$1,500,000 for the USAID/Jamaica buy-in sub-task order	
	Include full funding of \$2,643,440 for the USAID/ECAM buy-in sub-task order	
	Designate Dr. Eric Hyman as the CEADIR COR	
	Designate Dr. Yoon Lee as the CEADIR AOR	

2.2.2 TRACKING AND REPORTING FUNDING OBLIGATED, SPENT, AND REMAINING

Table 3: FY 2015 CEADIR Financial Report as of September 30, 2015

Financial Report as of September 30, 2015		
Obligated Funds		\$9,498,160
Expenditure		\$2,057,926
October 14	\$ 195,736	
November 14	\$148,189	
December 14	\$103,218	
January 15	\$121,261	
February 15	\$97,746	
March 15	\$148,810	
April 15	\$138,245	
May 15	\$74,965	
June 15	\$171,351	
July 15	\$183,309	
August 15	\$117,827	
September 15	\$174,488	
Estimated Accruals	\$89,509	
Balance		\$7,440,234

2.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM AND OVERVIEW

The key project management and technical staff during the reporting period include:

Project Management

- Dr. Robert Voetsch as Project Manager
- Dr. Marcia Trump as Chief of Party
- Pablo Torres replaced Elias Epstein as the Operations Manager in July 2015

Key Personnel

- Gwendolyn Andersen (Clean Energy Investment)
- Michele Laird (Adaptation Investment)
- Tulika Narayan (LEDS Economic Analysis)
- Gordon Smith (Sustainable Landscape Investment)

Senior Technical, M&E and Communication Staff

- Alan Miller (Climate Finance Investment)
- Mikell O'Mealy (Adaptation)
- Leah Quin (Communications)
- Joan Steiger (Communications/Webinars)

- Rudolph Saint Jean (IT/CEADIR Portal)
- David Soroko (M&E)

Country Coordinators

- Alicia Hayman (Jamaica)
- Walter Jokisch (ECAM)

3. CEADIR FY 2015 ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES

3.1 COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.1.1 ECAM CLEAN ENERGY FINANCE AND LEDS SUPPORT

The USAID/ECAM Mission requested support from CEADIR to provide technical assistance on financing clean energy and LEDS policy analysis in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. For Phase I the team prepared the Desktop Review Report “[Critical Issues for Clean Energy Financing and LEDS Support to Central America](https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERvY3VtZW50cy5Eb2NlbWVudF9UaXRzZT00Q3JpdGljYWwgSXNzdWVzIGZvcjBDbGVhbiBFbmVyZ3kgRmluYW5jaW5nIGFuZCBMRURTIFNlcHBvcnQgdG8gQ2VudHJhbCBBbWVyaWNhKSsk=&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&rlD=MzY0MjE3&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&ph=VHJlZQ==&bckToL=VHJlZQ)”¹ using data from Bloomberg New Energy Finance and interviews with staff of the World Bank, Global Environment Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, Nexant, and InTrust Global Investments. The desktop study showed:

- **Excess demand in energy markets may lead to higher future emissions:** Large hydropower and fossil fuels dominate the electricity sector in all three countries. Unless there is a shift to clean energy and away from high-carbon fuels the increasing energy demand will result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. As an example, Honduras plans to add 1,100 MW in capacity from coal and bunker fuel. Electricity demand in Central America is expected to continue increasing substantially over the next two decades, doubling or tripling in some countries.
- **CE remains underfinanced:** There is significant untapped potential for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The use of CE is rising and yet both public and private investment in CE from 2006-2013 remained in the low 20 percentiles. The enabling environment has improved over the past decade, with the establishment of private power laws, CE power purchase agreements, feed-in tariffs, and national targets/goals for renewable generation and energy efficiency. Despite this, expansion of CE tapered off during the past five years. As such, renewable and especially energy efficiency projects remain under-financed and underdeveloped by the local financing and commercial sectors.
- **The majority of CE finance comes from outside or donor sources:** The multilateral development and international banks (MDBs) still provide the majority of CE financing. These include Bank aus Verantwortung (KfW) from Germany, the World Bank, and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (table E.3). Regional and national development banks such as Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE) and Banco de Desarrollo de El Salvador are amongst the top CE lenders. By increasing their capacity, CEADIR can help commercial in-

¹ <https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/Detail.aspx?q=KERvY3VtZW50cy5Eb2NlbWVudF9UaXRzZT00Q3JpdGljYWwgSXNzdWVzIGZvcjBDbGVhbiBFbmVyZ3kgRmluYW5jaW5nIGFuZCBMRURTIFNlcHBvcnQgdG8gQ2VudHJhbCBBbWVyaWNhKSsk=&ctID=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&rlD=MzY0MjE3&qcf=ODVhZjk4NWQtM2YyMi00YjRmLTkxNjktZTcxMjM2NDNmY2Uy&ph=VHJlZQ==&bckToL=VHJlZQ>

country banks to fill future CE investment needs.

A scoping mission to the region was undertaken in July 14-25, 2015 led by Gwendolyn Andersen, with the CEADIR Activity Manager Zephyr Taylor and USAID staff Manuel Cerrato (USAID/ECAM) and Eric Naranjo (USAID/Peru). The team held in-country discussion in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras interviewing clean energy financing experts, organizations, project development and government stakeholders. The team presented scoping mission findings and potential options for CEADIR assistance to USAID/Washington and USAID/ECAM.

The findings of the scoping mission were provided in a presentation to USAID/W and USAID/ECAM for review and approval. The findings included:

- **Confirmation that there is significant potential growth in renewable energy and energy efficiency:** We confirmed the significant growth potential for CE in the region. El Salvador may have the greatest growth potential of the three countries in renewable energy. In Guatemala there is still potential for distributed behind-the-meter renewable energy generation or, as known locally, “auto-consumption,” and energy efficiency. Honduras has a target of 80% renewable energy by 2038 and has restructured its electricity sector to break out generation, transmission, and distribution.
- **Need for and interest in capacity development among local financial institutions:** The local financial institutions we spoke with expressed interest in capacity development for lending for CE. USAID/W and USAID/ECAM agreed to have CEADIR use the Clean Energy Lending Toolkit to perform a diagnostic on local banks and then help them to improve their ability to address this market.
- **Government interest in cross-sector energy modeling:** The team met with the El Salvador Comisión Nacional de Energía (CNE). CNE would like analyze the possibility of guaranteed savings in the energy efficiency sector. Ministerio de Energía y Minas (MEM) de Guatemala expressed interest in assistance with cross-sectoral modeling. The Commissioner of Comisión Reguladora de Energía Eléctrica (CREE) of Honduras said they require support to evaluate the costs and benefits of various incentives and expressed interest in assistance with cross-sector energy modeling.
- **Stakeholder interest in DCA guarantees:** Local financial institutions in each country expressed interest in loan guarantees. The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) was strongly supportive of combining loan funds with guarantees. CABEI gave an example of a program that offered only a guarantee which had ailed and another which combined a guarantee with a credit line that had succeeded. Such a facility could be marketed to private equity groups and operating companies in the region.

With feedback from USAID, the team prepared and submitted to USAID for review and approval an initial Scope of Work (SOW) for Phase II on August 31, 2015.

Deliverables:

- [CEADIR Desk-Top Review of Clean Energy Financing Options in ECAM region²](#)
- CEADIR ECAM Phase I Scoping Mission Findings and Recommendations

3.1.2 JAMAICA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CEADIR supports USAID/Jamaica and the Government of Jamaica in developing a low-carbon climate resilient development path. In FY 2015, the Mission and USAID/W tentatively identified four areas for technical assistance from CEADIR:

- Activity 1: LEDS modeling capacity building
- Activity 2: Development of energy, transport, waste and finance sector actions plans
- Activity 3: Monitoring and evaluation of energy sector and national climate change performance
- Activity 4: Capacity development of selected climate change ministries

CEADIR launched support for this activity in July 2015. Dr. Alicia Hayman is the national coordinator for the activity in Jamaica.

Deliverables: None applicable.

Planned Activities: Continue support for all four CEADIR Jamaica activities as approved by USAID.

3.1.3 COLOMBIA FINANCE AND LEDS SUPPORT

USAID/Colombia requested CEADIR assistance on a scoping mission to identify potential areas for technical assistance in clean energy, LEDS, adaptation and sustainable landscapes. The scoping mission was led by Dr. Rodolfo Camacho and included Zephyr Taylor (USAID/E3/GCC), Michele Laird (CEADIR Adaptation Investment Lead) and Santiago Enriquez (CEADIR climate change specialist) from May 10-15, 2015. They prepared a scoping analysis that identified several areas for potential CEADIR support as requested by the government and other stakeholders. The findings and activities recommended for technical assistance agreed upon by USAID and requested by the government of Colombia included:

- **Activity 1. Sectorial Analysis of Measurement Reporting, and Verification (MRV), With Emphasis in the Housing and Territorial Development Sector:** CEADIR can assist MADS consider important elements of an MRV system and see what data will be required from reporting agencies once they are compelled to report. In addition, with regard to the housing sector, CEADIR can assist with the definition of a carbon-equivalent methodology for the integrated Habitat NAMA.
- **Activity 2. Cost-Benefit Analyses for Ecosystems/Protected Area Conservation to Support Local Decision-Making for Better Land Use Planning to Reduce Climate Risks:** CEADIR proposed technical assistance will involve an economic valuation of the

² Ibid

marshlands of the lower Magdalena and cost-benefit analyses for the ecosystem-based adaption options being prepared with communities in the lower Magdalena. The CEADIR team proposes to work in Laguna Salada because of the commitment of the local government and the Regional Environmental Corporation (CORPOGUAJIRA) to restore this ecosystem, as well as the adjacent wetlands, recognizing that they provide a range of ecosystem services including flood protection. CEADIR's work would thus help to support these organization's investment decisions. The proposed technical assistance to the GOC will focus on the preparation of economic analysis to estimate the total economic value of the ecosystem services provided by the Laguna Salada, as well as in helping the local and regional authorities to use this information to support their decision-making processes and potential investments to conserve the water body as part of its climate change adaptation strategy.

- **Activity 3. Review of Colombia's Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Model for Climate Change Assessments:** The government of Colombia's Ministry of Planning would like to adapt the existing CGE model to support assessments at the regional level, however, data availability is a concern. In addition, the government wants to address and link the modeling effort to poverty reduction and the peace process as well as prove the communication around uncertainties that are inherent in this type of models. The proposed technical assistance to the GOC will involve providing peer review for the CGE model as currently developed.
- **Activity 4. Cost-benefit Analysis for Mitigation Actions and NAMA Financing:** The government expressed interest in receiving CEADIR support to quantify the potential costs and benefits of specific mitigation and NAMA financing interventions, including their potential co-benefits of the Sector Mitigation Action Plans. Sectors with specific needs included: transportation, water and waste use, industry, and housing.

Deliverables:

- CEADIR Colombia Technical Assistance Scoping Report and Recommendations.

3.1.4 MEXICO ENERGY ASSESSMENT SUPPORT

USAID/Mexico requested CEADIR assistance on an assessment of energy efficiency, clean energy financing, and carbon market mechanisms to identify promising activities that USAID might consider supporting in FY 2016-2021. The activity received partial funding from the USAID/Mexico mission. The team was led by Donald McCubbin (USAID/Mexico) and also included Dr. Eric Hyman (USAID/E3/EP), Matthew Ogonowski (USAID/E3/GCC), and Santiago Enriquez (CEADIR climate change specialist); José Luis Castro (CEADIR energy efficiency specialist); Enrique Rebolledo (CEADIR climate finance specialist); Carlos Muñoz (CEADIR climate economist); Itzá Castañeda (CEADIR gender specialist), and Gwendolyn Andersen (CEADIR clean energy specialist). The team consulted with the key Mexican energy sector stakeholders, mission staff, and government officials between June 15 and 26, 2015. Local consultants also held additional meetings between July 2 and August 5, 2015, including consultations with state and municipal government officials from Mexico City, Veracruz, and Yucatan. Based on research and consultations, the local consultants helped develop an outline and developed technical inputs for the draft report "Mexico Energy Efficiency Assessment for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation" and a draft memo with summary recommendations, which were submitted in Q4 FY 2015 August 10, 2015.

In tandem with the preparation of this work, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) undertook an assessment of the renewable energy sector in Mexico. For this reason, the CEADIR report discusses renewable energies only when they are part of energy efficiency actions, or when they are included in the context of market or financial mechanisms.

Key findings from the Mexico Energy Assessment include the following:

Mexico has made significant progress in the adoption of an institutional framework for climate change action. A key milestone was the enactment of the 2012 General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), which distributed responsibilities among federal and sub-national governments to tackle climate change mitigation and adaptation challenges. The law also established non-binding climate change mitigation goals. The 2015 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) furthered the LGCC's goals by establishing that Mexico would unconditionally reduce its GHG and Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) emission by 25 percent below Business as Usual by 2030, and up to 40 percent, contingent on international support (GOM, 2015).

Since the adoption of the first Special Climate Change Program in 2009, Mexican federal and sub-national agencies have strengthened their capacity to develop climate change policies and programs, supported by sound scientific and technical analysis. Two successive federal administrations have successfully adopted climate change programs that integrate the main elements of Mexico's Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), including: (1) a well-defined process with clear institutional roles and responsibilities; (2) a sound assessment of the current situation, including increasingly rigorous GHG inventories; (3) analysis of Business as Usual (BAU) scenarios and LEDS pathways; (4) prioritization of actions; and (5) implementation and monitoring of the Special Climate Change Program (PECC). Sub-national governments have also enhanced their capacity to develop LEDS, although more institutional development is clearly needed.

Despite this important progress, Mexico's institutional capacities require further development at the federal and sub-national levels if the country is to achieve its climate change goals. USAID's assistance could contribute to such institutional development efforts, by focusing both on the climate change and the energy sectors.

In the climate change sector, USAID assistance could:

- Support ongoing GHG mitigation efforts by providing assistance to enable the transition from climate change planning to implementation in sub-national jurisdictions; integrate federal, subnational, and private sector efforts to assess whether the country is on the right path to meet its medium-to-long term GHG mitigation goals; and integrate gender perspectives into climate finance.
- Strengthen the analytical underpinnings of LEDS by further developing institutional capacities to operate the National GHG Emissions Registry (RENE) and use its data to support policy development; conduct modeling and analysis to support Mexico in its transition toward a low-emission development trajectory; develop a set of gender-based indicators that can be integrated into Mexico's Climate Change Information System; and develop a framework for the next generation of climate change programs.
- Foster cross-sectoral coordination for LEDS by strengthening coordination between the energy and environment sectors; mainstreaming of gender in clean energy and social policies; and increasing skills to facilitate climate financing.

In the energy efficiency sector, USAID assistance could help the Government of Mexico to:

- Rethink electricity subsidies.
- Target interventions to different types of electricity users, recognizing the specific challenges of each.
- Develop an energy efficiency roadmap.
- Establish markets for carbon emissions and energy savings.

- Developing institutional capacities for the energy sector at the sub-national level.

Reducing Mexico's GHG emissions from the energy sector is indispensable to meet the country's climate change mitigation goals. Mexico emitted 748 million tCO₂e of GHG in 2010. The energy sector was the largest source of emissions, contributing 67.3 percent of total emissions. Transport and electricity generation, which are part of the energy sector, contributed 22.2 percent and 21.8 percent of total emissions, respectively (SEMARNAT, 2013). The energy sector is expected to contribute an even larger share of Mexico's total GHG emissions in the future. Under the BAU scenario, emissions from the transport sector would represent 27 percent of Mexico's total emissions in 2020, followed by industry (19 percent), electric power generation (16 percent), and oil and gas (11 percent).

Existing studies have identified the largest GHG mitigation potential from greater efficiency in Mexico's transport sector, followed by industry, waste, and buildings. Except for waste, which includes the relatively costly improved treatment of wastewater, GHG reductions in these sectors can underpin the transition to a low emissions development, while yielding important economic benefits. The largest opportunities for energy savings are in the transport and industrial sectors, which contribute the largest share of Mexico's GHG emissions and are poised to contribute an even larger share in the future. While emissions reductions from municipal services (including waste management) and buildings would seem relatively modest, they are included in the assessment because they were identified as priority sectors by consulted stakeholders. In addition, activities to promote energy savings in these sectors would contribute to achieve Mexico's mitigation goals, while yielding important co-benefits, including economic savings, improved local environmental conditions, and opportunities for private sector participation.

Deliverables:

- Draft Mexico Energy Efficiency Assessment for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation Report
- Draft Memo with Summary of Recommendations

3.1.5 PERU – SUPPORT FOR USING BONDS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO DEVELOP CLIMATE FRIENDLY INFRASTRUCTURE

USAID/Peru requested CEADIR technical support to conduct a comprehensive review, market assessment, and initial recommended structure for the use of climate bonds for supporting the expansion of climate friendly infrastructure, including clean energy, sustainable landscape, and adaptation investments.

- **Summary desktop briefing review** of existing bond market, existing depth of the green/climate friendly bond market, and barriers to its expansion; and,
- **Market assessment** with a detailed presentation of the barriers and opportunities as well as recommendations for a green bond and climate finance facility development by the GOP with the engagement of the private sector.

The summary briefing notes were submitted to USAID/Washington and USAID/Peru on September 25, 2015. The team was composed by Zephyr Taylor (USAID/E3/GCC), Michele Laird (CEADIR Investment Advisor), Pablo Torres (CEADIR Operations Manager and Technical Advisor) and Eric Naranjo (USAID/Peru), with additional support from Fernando Gama (Evensen Dodge International). The assessment began on September 27, 2015.

Deliverables:

- Briefing notes on Peru Green Bond and Climate-Friendly Financial Instruments – September 25, 2015.

3.2 CEADIR GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

During FY 2015, USAID/W requested CEADIR support for some global activities, following internal and external consultations.

3.2.1 MOZAMBIQUE TRAINING ON THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND PLANNING FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

USAID/E3/EP and USAID/E3/GCC organized two trainings for USAID/Mozambique and requested CEADIR assistance. The two courses were held in Maputo, Mozambique and included staff from the Mozambique Mission and South Africa Regional Mission, USAID partner organizations in Mozambique, and other donors.

- **Economic Analysis and Planning for Global Climate Mitigation in Africa, October 20-24, 2014:** This course addressed the economic and financial analysis of climate change mitigation projects. Mitigation projects in climate change include: clean energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable landscape actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions over a projected “Business-as-Usual” (BAU) situation. Economic and financial assessment of mitigation projects involves cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis, marginal abatement cost curve (MACC) analysis, valuation of extra-market co-benefits (such as environmental quality or health improvements), and multiple-objective decision criteria. The course also discussed the Long-

range Energy Alternatives Model (LEAP) and computerized general equilibrium (CGE) modeling for LEDS. Regional case studies and exercises were prepared by the team.

- **Economic Analysis and Planning for Global Climate Adaptation – October 27–31, 2014:** This course presented methods and tools to conduct economic assessments of climate change adaptation projects to more fully capture the socio-economic benefits from valuing contributions to economic growth from implementing climate resilience activities and programs in a country. It also discussed technical issues, strategies, and planning for climate change adaptation.

Dr. Marcia Trump (COP) and Dr. Gordon Smith (Sustainable Landscapes Technical Lead) traveled to Mozambique for these courses in Mozambique. Alan Miller, Gwen Andersen, and others on the team Lindsay Kohlhoff, and Elias Epstein provided assisted via videoconferences or the preparation of several sessions and case studies. CEADIR summarized the course evaluations.

Deliverables:

- CEADIR Technical Assistance to USAID/Mozambique Training on Economic Analysis and Planning of Global Climate Mitigation and Adaptation lectures on Oct 20-31, 2014.

3.2.2 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES (SL)

CEADIR met several times with USAID Sustainable Landscape staff (Matthew Ogonowski/CEADIR Activity Manager, Dr. Evan Notman, Dr. Noel Gurwick, and Juliann Aukema) along with the COR (Dr. Eric Hyman) in FY 2015 to define the most effective use of CEADIR's SL funding for country and global activities. Of particular highest priority for the USAID SL team is identifying for a deeper impact and solutions analysis the interactions of economic analysis and finding scalable long-term financing options to maintain viable forestry, agriculture, coastal and other key landscapes for urban and rural communities. The three areas of work identified by USAID for CEADIR include:

- **Mangrove Economic and Policy Valuation Assessment:** conduct cost benefit analysis of sustainable use (or restoration) of mangroves at locations in two different countries, and compare sustainable use to an alternative use, with the SOW prepared and submitted by CEADIR to USAID on September 3, 2015, including revisions responding to USAID comments;
- **Infrastructure Impact Assessment on Sustainable Landscapes:** analyze the economic and GHG effects of road construction and/or improvement in an area in South America, and dam building in an area in Southeast Asia. The analysis will seek empirical information on interactions across economic and land use sectors, with an initial draft SOW delivered to USAID on August 7, 2015, to be revised this quarter; and,
- **Sustainable Landscapes INDC Support:** assist countries in implementing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) involving land use.

Deliverables:

- Mangrove Economic and Policy Valuation Assessment
- Infrastructure Impact Assessments on Sustainable Landscapes.

3.2.3 CEADIR CLIMATE FINANCE ACTIVITIES

- **Climate Finance Toolkit:** USAID CEADIR Activity Managers requested that CEADIR

support on-going agency and developing country needs for outlining and providing options for financing adaptation, clean energy and sustainable landscape actions in developing countries to scale and leverage not only public but more importantly private capital markets. This work is led by Alan Miller (CEADIR Climate Finance Lead) and Michele Laird (CEADIR Adaptation Investment Lead).

- **Scope of Work:** CEADIR submitted a draft Scope of Work (SOW) for the Climate Finance Toolkit in Q3 FY 2015. Based on its review of existing efforts, having interviewed leaders in climate financing at the World Bank, GIZ, IDB, and other stakeholders, the team proposed that USAID's toolkit be a flexible, internet-based application or platform readily amenable to updating and customization by USAID and users.
- CEADIR submitted a revised SOW in Q4 FY 2015 that emphasized a dynamic, interactive "app" and contained more detail on the process, goals, and products.
- **USAID Climate Finance Strategic Assessment:** USAID requested that CEADIR prepare a general overview assessment of the current landscape of ideas and approaches related to climate finance that could generate impact at scale in developing countries. This strategic assessment would inform the Agency of public and private sector financial instruments that can scale and leverage capital markets into climate change investments. In Q4 2015, USAID provided background information to help CEADIR prepare the SOW.

Deliverables:

- Outline of Climate Finance Toolkit March 2015

3.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 BI-WEEKLY CEADIR MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

A bi-weekly CEADIR management meeting has been in place throughout 2015, alternating between a conference call and an on-site meeting at USAID.

3.3.2 CEADIR YEAR I ANNUAL WORK PLAN REPORT

The CEADIR Year I Annual Work Plan was updated in Q2 FY 2015.

3.3.3 CEADIR YEAR II ANNUAL WORK PLAN REPORT

CEADIR submitted several iterations of a work plan covering FY 2016 in FY 2015.

3.3.4 REVISED CEADIR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Following a request from USAID/EP, CEADIR revised the Performance Management Plan to reflect the latest USAID Global Climate Change guidance from June 10, 2015. The revised PMP was approved in Q4 FY 2015.

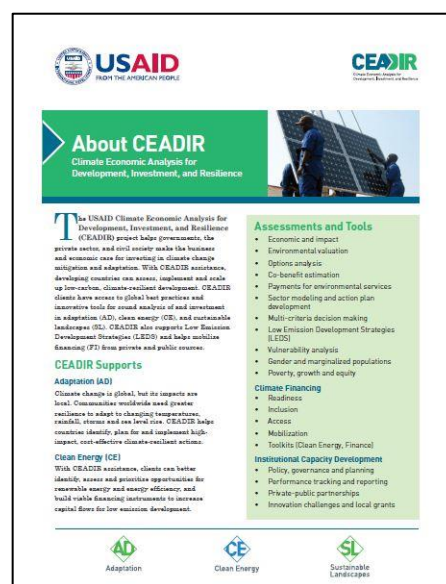
3.3.5 CEADIR PROJECT PROFILE

The project profile was revised in January 2015 to include the new CEADIR project logo. Approval was received on February 12, 2015.

3.3.6 CEADIR GOOGLE PORTAL

CEADIR developed a Google-based project portal for archiving, tracking, and reporting on all project activities for use by the approved USAID core management and project team members. The CEADIR Portal includes the following:

- Summary dashboards listing project's work plan by USAID climate change pillars
- Project management tab listing all relevant project documents and needs (contracts, work plans, quarterly reports, deliverables);
- Summary of all CEADIR country/regional/global activities with relevant documents;
- USAID-reporting tab to provide project requests for travel and resource approval with the respective USAID-approved forms; and
- Knowledge management platform with key media gallery (events, photos and project stories) for external distribution.



During FY 2015, the CEADIR Portal was set up, tested, and presented. CEADIR received helpful input on the portal from the USAID/E3IT/Knowledge Management Advisor (Chris Murphy). At present, access to the portal is limited to CEADIR and USAID CEADIR management staff.

3.3.7 CEADIR WEBINAR SERIES

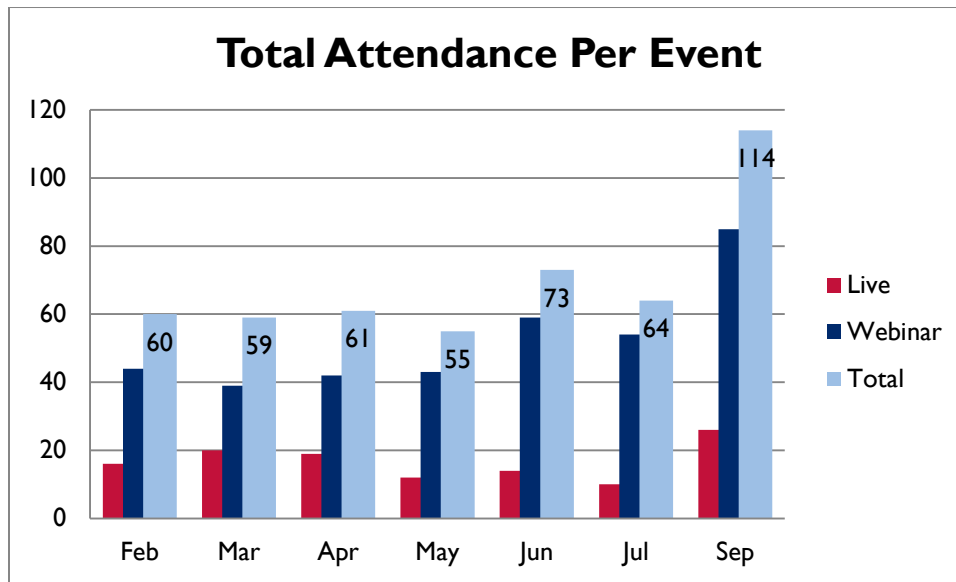
CEADIR hosts monthly live discussions for in-person and webinar audiences on climate economics and investment topics as they align with project pillars. A list of potential topics and speakers was presented by the team to USAID at the technical meeting held on September 29, 2014. The CEADIR Discussion Series began on February 10, 2015, with the live event hosted at Crown Agents USA and a simultaneous webinar hosted through Adobe Connect. Since then, the CEADIR project has hosted seven discussion events, listed below.

The discussion series will continue through the life of the project, with ongoing discussion between USAID core management and CEADIR project staff to determine event topics and coordinate speakers.

Previous recordings and presentation links are housed under USAID's Climatelinks YouTube channel, available at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLlx7qQJhxSJHA2gIYEINz2O2VcgIYqydQ>

Table 4. Summary of FY 2015 CEADIR Discussion Series

Summary of Discussion Series		
Date	Title	Speakers
Feb-10-2015	Aligning Public and Private Climate Finance	Alan Miller (CEADIR); James Close (World Bank); Zephyr Taylor (USAID/E3/GCC)
Mar-10-2015	Scaling Up Private Financing	Dr. Marcia Trump (CEADIR); Dr. Allen Eisendrath (USAID, GCC); Stephen Munro (Bloomberg New Energy Finance)
Apr-14-2015	Financing Innovations in Sustainable Landscapes	Gordon Smith (CEADIR), Bob O'Sullivan (Winrock), JP Gibbons (USAID/E3/DCA), Dr. Eric Hyman (USAID, E3/EP)
May-12-2015	How Co-Benefits Have Unlocked Climate Financing	Dr. Eric Hyman (USAID, E3/EP), Tulika Narayan (CEADIR)
Jun-09-2015	Green Bonds and Innovative Climate Financing Mechanisms	Michele Laird (CEADIR), Anurag Mishra (USAID/India), Berit Lindholdt-Lauridson (IFC)
Jul-14-2015	Accelerating LEDS Development and Implementation	Gwen Anderson (CEADIR), Matt Ogonowski (USAID, GCC), Ron Benioff (NREL)
SSep-9-2015	Implementing and Financing Climate Smart Agriculture	Dr. Noel Gurwick (USAID, E3/GCC), Michael Godfrey (CEADIR), Annita Campion (Connexus Corp.)



Deliverables: See table of speakers and topics for the series.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 CLEAN ENERGY (CE)

Table 5 lists the progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the Clean Energy Pillar. The only activity included in this table is the “Economics of Global Climate Change Mitigation” training in Mozambique. It is difficult to attribute any changes in these indicators to other CEADIR CE activities during the reporting period, such as the ECAM desktop study and Mexico EE assessment.

Table 5: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Clean Energy

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Clean Energy (updated on June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8-7*	GHG Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-14*	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Mozambique local governments: 2 NGOs: 2 (Fauna Flora International; Instituto Nacional de Gestao das Calamidades [INGC]) Other donors: 1 (Mozambique donors' Energy Sector Working Group)
4.8.2-26*	Adaptive Capacity	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	8 Men 7 Women 15 Total
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as supported by USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Zero

4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-29	Training	Number of person-hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	300 (168 women)
4.8.2-31	Energy Efficiency	Expected lifetime energy savings from energy efficiency or energy conservation, as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-32*	Clean Energy Installed	Clean energy generation capacity installed or rehabilitated as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-33*	Clean Energy at Financial Closure	Clean energy generation capacity supported by USG assistance that has achieved financial closure	Zero
4.8.2-34*	Projected GHG Emissions – Clean Energy	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy as supported by USG assistance	Zero
Relevant Standard Indicator in 4.4.1: Modern Energy Services			
4.4.1-31	Energy Services	Number of beneficiaries with improved energy services due to USG assistance	Zero
Custom Climate Change Indicators			
N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Reduced Carbon Intensity	Change in carbon intensity of energy supply	Zero

N/A	Fuel Switching	Amount of energy displaced with lower carbon fuels as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Lifetime Emissions Reductions	Anticipated GHG reductions over technology lifetime, as a result of USG assistance (measured in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	Zero
N/A	Climate Resilient LEDS	Number of LEDS planning and implementation activities incorporating resilience to climate change	Zero
N/A	Safeguards	Number of measures (e.g. safeguards) in place to address social and environmental issues related to low emission development as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	GHG Inventories	Number of sector-specific GHG inventories showing improvement as a result of USG assistance	Zero

4.2 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES (SL)

Table 6 lists the progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the Sustainable Landscapes Pillar. The only activity included in this table is the “Economics of Global Climate Change Mitigation” training in Mozambique. It is difficult to attribute any changes in these indicators to other CEADIR SL activities during the reporting period, such as the scoping mission in Colombia and initial implementation of the USAID/Jamaica buy-in.

Table 6: CEADIR’s USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Sustainable Landscapes

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Sustainable Landscapes (updated June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8-7*	GHG Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-14*	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Mozambique local governments: 2 NGOs: 2 (Fauna Flora International; Instituto Nacional de Gestao das Calamidades [INGC]) Other donors: 1 (Mozambique)

			donors' Energy Sector Working Group)
4.8.2-26*	Adaptive Capacity	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	8 Men 7 Women 15 Total
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as supported by USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Zero
4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-29	Training	Number of person-hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	300 (168 women)
4.8.2-35	Projected GHG Emissions – Sustainable Landscapes	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-36	Sustainable Landscapes Livelihood Co-benefits	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities	Zero
Custom Climate Change Indicators			
N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG	Zero

		assistance	
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Lifetime Emissions Reductions	Anticipated GHG reductions over technology lifetime, as a result of USG assistance (measured in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	Zero
N/A	Safeguards	Number of measures (e.g. safeguards) in place to address social and environmental issues related to low emission development as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	GHG Inventories	Number of sector-specific GHG inventories showing improvement as a result of USG assistance	Zero

4.3 CLIMATE ADAPTATION (AD)

4.3.1 OVERVIEW

Table 7 lists progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the Adaptation Pillar. The only activity included in this table is the “Economics of Global Climate Change Adaptation” training course in Mozambique. There were no other specifically adaptation related activities during the reporting period.

Table 7: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Adaptation

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Adaptation (updated on June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8.2-14³	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Mozambique local governments: 2 NGOs: 2 (Fauna Flora International; Instituto Nacional de Gestao das Calamidades [INGC]) Other donors: 3 (Embassy of Germany, Mozambique donors' Energy Sector Working Group, UNDP)
4.8.2-26*	Adaptive Capacity	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	13 Men 15 Women 28 Total
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as supported by USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Zero
4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-29	Training	Number of person-hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	800 (371 women)
Custom Climate Change Indicators			

³ According to the GCC Indicators Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015, 4.8.2-14 is required if a climate change adaptation activity is unable to report on 4.8.2-26

N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Vulnerability Assessments	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Livelihoods	Percent change in household income generated from climate-resilient livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Disaster Loss	Percent change in losses from weather and climate-related disasters as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Climate Resilient LEDS	Number of LEDS planning and implementation activities incorporating resilience to climate change	Zero

4.4 CLIMATE FINANCING READINESS AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

4.4.1 OVERVIEW

Table 8 lists progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the cross-cutting thematic area of Climate Financing. It is difficult to attribute any changes in these indicators to other CEADIR climate finance-related activities during the reporting period, such as the Peru market assessment for green bonds or preparation of SOWs for the climate financing assessment and toolkit/app.

Table 8: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Climate Finance

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Climate Finance (updated on June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8.2-14* ⁴	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as supported by USG assistance	Zero
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	Zero
4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG	Zero
Custom Climate Change Indicators			
N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	Zero

⁴ According to the GCC Indicators Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015, 4.8.2-14 is required if a climate change adaptation activity is unable to report on 4.8.2-26

N/A	Vulnerability Assessments	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Livelihoods	Percent change in household income generated from climate-resilient livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Disaster Loss	Percent change in losses from weather and climate-related disasters as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	Zero
N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	Zero

4.5 REDUCING GENDER GAPS

Since the CEADIR Project was still in its launch phase, there were no gender gap reduction activities during the reporting period. The exception to this is the overview of gender mainstreaming in energy and climate change activities as part of the Mexico Energy Assessment for GHG Emissions Mitigation report. However, the CEADIR project work plan and performance management plan address this important cross-cutting dimension of the project.